SKETCHES IN VAUDEVILLE.

THREE NEW SHORT PLAYS AT OUR VARIETY-SHOW THEATRES.

A Romance of the Revolution With the Younger John W. Albaugh for Its Hero, a Farce With Emily Lytton as a Female Detective, and a Melodrama With Dogs in It.

Numerous one-act plays of the Revolution may now be expected in vaudeville. The doctrine once held to stoutly that dramas founded on that war would not succeed has been overthrown, and a sketch of its romanticism current at Keith's gives promise of continuance throughout the variety-show circuits. John W. Albaugh, Jr., is the author of this piece, which in longer form was written more than a decade ago. Reduced to twenty-five minutes, it serves to introduce its author in companionship with three members of the former Baltimore stock company that bore his name. "Trenton" is the title, and Christmas Eve of 1776 is the time. The place is the dwelling of an American patriot who finds it wise to conceal his sympathies somewhat, since British influences are dominant around him and a British officer is quartered at his home. The American does not appear, however. His daughter and his negro servant, both stanch upholders of the Colonial cause, a Lieutenant of the Continental Army and a Captain of British Regulars are the characters. There is an explanatory preface, engaging the daughter and the servant, which is interrupted by the sound of gunshots. Then the capture is announced of a squad of Continentals and their Lieutenant, and the British officer enters with his commissioned prisoner. The latter's purpose in approaching the British lines was to ascertain their condition and signal it to Washington. Failing of doing this otherwise, he accomplished it by firing three guns, though this made capture certain. His captor tried to learn what the purpose had been, and bright dialogue follows, in which he first tries to secure the information through disarming his prisoner by gladness, and when that fails, by threatening him with a spy's short shrift. The fervid responses of the patriot are stirring without seeming like cheap claps for enthusiasm, and the British officer, while a determined opponent and as near a villain as the little drama possesses, is not a admirable. Sentimental interest comes in the Lieutenant's successful wooing of the daughter. As she has refused the Captain's offer she makes his duty toward his prisoner no easier by accusing him of trying to further his chances of winning her. When the booming of Washington's guns is heard the Lieutenant tells his errand and advises his sweetheart to attempt escape with the best horse he has. There is at Keith's a plenty of applause to excuse the raising of the curtain after this tableau has been shut out. The second picture shows that the Britisher has crossed the room to the door through which he must depart. His flight has begun, and he pauses only to gaze back ruefully at his successful rival and the latter's capture.

Two unfamiliar characters used in the new farce that Emily Lytton is showing at Proctor's Twenty-third Street are a female detective and a writer of cheap fiction. A publisher has provided, with a view to their being incorporated in a novel, a bunch of fervid love letters to a woman. The signatures are cut off and when the author's jealous wife finds the missives she takes them to the detective, who is commissioned to ascertain their source. She asks, "You got these letters from his pocket that hung on the coat rack—where was the coat?" and "Does your husband do anything else but you for a living?" When the wife says that she is going to shock the detective, she retorts: "You are not going to offer me money?" It is essential that the husband should appear with the clipped signatures, and to the author of the farce resorts is the expedient of having him mistaken by the detective for a pickpocket who has been sent to her as a model for a picture she is painting. The number of vaudeville sketch players who dabble in art in like ways is surprisingly large. The slugger who is to be described as much more of a detective dominates over the husband, who is ordered to remove his clothing that he may pose in fighting costume. After receiving a staggering punch he complies so far as his shyness will permit him to. This punch is not the least convincing feature of the play, for the actress delivers half of a pair that have genuine tragedy, and her blows are those of a heavyweight. The end is readily foreseen and easily effected by an author who sacrifices all reasonableness. The wife is concealed at one side of the stage laying the detective $200 for discovering that it was not the letters she was most afraid of, who is at the opposite side in a bathing costume, as the best available substitute for a fighter's ring guise, surrendering a like sum for the recovery of the missives. At the centre is the detective, in that unfailingly comic situation of securing much money for doing little. Will M. Cressy is the author of the sketch. He calls it "Nan," and has done better though this affair is laughable.

A new thriller for vaudeville is put forward at Proctor's Palace by the Gray and Stephens troupe. It is described in the bill as a melodramatic sketch by Emmett Corrigan, but seems like a fragment of an old play of full length. However, its climax is a novelty in continuous-show short plays. The setting presents a railway track, some elevated signal lights and the dwelling of the operator. A placard in the enclosure at one side announces that all dogs found therein will be shot. This means much, for dogs are actors in this drama. Others concerned are bold theatric types. A brawny villain, the author of the placard, is a gambler and thief. A comic tramp is his assistant in blackmailing and an attempt at murder. A trembling old man is a loving father of a young woman whom he knows to be innocent of wrong. She is breezy of manner, pert of tongue and handy with a gun. She is first seen as she returns from hunting with tales that equal those of most sportsmen and with a handsome dog at her heels. The brute's behavior bears out fully what is said of the affection in her girlish greeting. With the unerring instinct of stage heroines she foresees danger when she finds the villain and the old man in conversation. So she writes to a neighbor, puts the note in a basket and presents it to a dog, which shows pleasure enough at the prospect of a run to convey it. Later she returns, rings the dog's bell and is admitted with an answer to the message. Portrayal by the humans then progresses to the point where it is the old man's gold hoard or his life. Heroine stays it with a revolver but does not go out at strategic or at target range, and her pet takes no part in the villain and tramp chase her on the railway track and the noise of an approaching train is heard. At this the dogs break loose, the drags the woman off the track, another dog at the rope that holds the signal lights until the danger sign is unfurled and at last jaws the villain by the throat. The most tableau, wherein the good folk of melodrama triumph over their oppressors the curtain is lowered at moderate speed, but this one is shut from view quickly. It is easy to see that the dogs care more for the approval of their companions than for that of the audience, and that the wagging tails wouldn't fit the picture. Nor is another sight of the picture possible, though it is demanded. So there follows a march across the stage just in front of the footlights in the good old-fashioned way.

TRIED HARD TO GET MARRIED.

Minister and Justice Refuse—She Is 74 and He Is 27.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10.—John White, 27 years old, and Mrs. Mary Neary Drake-Tice, a widow of 74, left the village of Kingston, ten miles from here, yesterday to get married. Their destination is not known. On Monday night they went through a rainstorm to the Presbyterian parsonage at Kingston and asked the Rev. Albert T. Reid to marry them. As they had no witnesses and as the neighbors declined to act, Mr. Reid told the couple he could not marry them. They then applied at the house of Justice of the Peace John Voorhees. Through a raised window the Justice listened to their plea, but refused to marry them.

The friends of White and Mrs. Tice in Kingston have known of their intention to get married for some time and did everything they could to discourage the marriage.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association Abolishes Passwords and Grips.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—At the second triennial convention of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada it was voted yesterday not to have pass words or grips or secret communications of a similar nature to determine a member's standing. Such proceedings were designated as tomfoolery and as smacking of Free Masonry. It was decided to issue no $2,000 insurance certificates to any persons more than 45 years old, they are restricted to $1,000 certificates. There were 300 men in line in the parade last night representing the western New York societies of the C. M. B. A.

In Either Case.

Whether you are buying or selling real estate, consult the Board of Brokers. "Want and Offer" column on real estate page Sundays and Thursdays.—Adv.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The first of the visiting artists to come to New York this winter is Anders Zorn, who is to act as jury for the admission of paintings to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg and he will not remain in New York to paint the portraits of those who can afford the pleasure of having their features transferred to canvas by the distinguished painters of Europe. Mr. Zorn has confined his work as portrait painter chiefly to Chicago where Mrs. Potter Palmer and other notables of that city have been his subjects. He has been to this country twice before and is likely to come again, as he is nearly as much delighted with the United States and its institutions as some of the other foreigners who have made small fortunes during a brief sojourn here. Zorn was a Swedish peasant and lived in the Province of Dalarne. He began to model in clay and wood while watching the flocks in his care and learned the rudiments of his art without teachers. After awhile it became possible for him to leave his work in the fields and become a student at the academy at Stockholm. He supported himself at that time by carving wooden figures which he was able to sell at prices sufficient to support him in the humble fashion he required. At the age of 21 he left the academy convinced that he had learned all that could be taught him there. Four years later he began to attract attention throughout Europe. He has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French Government which bought his picture "Fishermen" for the Luxembourg and in 1893 he was one of the foreign artists most active in the founding of the Champs de Mars. M. Zorn is married and his wife is with him at the Holland House where they will remain until they go to Pittsburg. He is one of the artists from abroad who finds much that is beautiful in New York city and discovers such interesting types in the streets that he frequently makes sketches on envelopes to preserve the most characteristic of them.

New Yorkers are proverbially indifferent as to the identity of their neighbors and are often regarded with wonder by residents of other cities, who find such a lack of interest inexplicable. In view of this general attitude toward their neighbors it has interested some New Yorkers not in the neighborhood to observe the commotion recently caused by the arrival of a woman who had just returned from Europe, although she came originally from another American city somewhat remote from New York. The block in which she elected to reside is occupied by persons who have lived in their houses for comparatively many years, and as several of them are well known the street has acquired desirability for residence. The newcomer bought a house that suited her and made some alterations, of which the most striking was a swimming bath built in the basement. The neighbors who heard splashing within received a wrong notion from this, and it became known that the workmen seen about the house were employed on this task. The new arrival took possession of her house and is seen no more frequently than the other residents of the street, but her presence has had an unexpected result. Three houses on the block are offered for sale and one has already been sold to a newcomer. While nobody has specifically named the new neighbor as the cause of this desire to get away from the street, it is recalled that this disposition has manifested itself only during the past year and since the coming of the swimming tank and its owner. None of the neighbors has ever regarded this little exodus from the street as more than a coincidence, but they all remark it wherever there is any comment as to the first sale of houses in the street that has taken place in years.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has returned to New York after singing in the various music festivals, found that the fame of her drinking song had preceded her. Whether she sang Mozart or Wagner, there was always a demand to hear the Donizetti brindisi, and until she added that number her triumph was never complete. Next to this feature, Mme. Schumann-Heink found the public in the towns outside New York interested chiefly in the number her children. Whether it was eight or nine, ten or twelve only six little Heinks and Schumanns that she had left behind in Dresden, she did not know, and she referred the question to her husband. The contralto is likely to have the same experience in most of the towns that she visits on her concert tour, previous to the opening of the opera company's season.

For the first time in several years, there comes from Newport the report of a foreigner's visit which ended discreditably to him, although subsequent explanations in part lessened his offence. He was received at the best houses there and left suddenly with a string of unpaid bills which seemed quite unlikely to be settled until his relatives were appealed to, made good to the tradesmen the amounts they seemed certain to lose and explained that the young man's conduct was the result of his intoxication while under the influence of drugs which he took for any of his ailments. Such instances are rare nowadays. There was a time when scarcely a summer passed without the arrival of impecunious titled foreigners and their unpaid caterers or landlords. The natural result of this state of affairs was an increased watchfulness on the part of the proprietors and the consequent absence of visitors dependent for their enjoyment on trusting creditors. The same condition of affairs is to be found in this city where a title works rather to create a prejudice against a person than in his favor unless the attributions have been sufficient to counteract this.

President Ashbel P. Fitch of the Trust Company of America owns several townships, more or less, and a dump on Ragged Lake up in the Adirondacks. Until a railroad was run up through the mountains it was as inaccessible a spot as one might find in the State and even now the ride from the nearest station, Owls Head, is over five miles of road rough in places. Mr. Fitch's guests who have ridden over these rough places have usually plead a desire for exercise on the return trip and walk. Until the railroad was run through the little settlement now known as Owls Head was called Hadlock's Landing. The postoffice was named Hadlock. Mr. Fitch was Congressman at that time, and not liking the name he had it changed to Owls Head after a mountain peak near. When he appeared during the hunting season the following year, as he was fond of taking a seat behind the wagon over the rough roads, he met one of the oldest citizens of Owls Head.

"Hello Jones," said Mr. Fitch, "how are the crops?"

"Crops are all right," said Jones.

"Owls Head growing?"

"Owls Head? Jaxes, said the old man, welcome to Hadlock, if you come with such a name as that. Mr. Fitch. We've been Ragsville for years and more and what do you think? Some damn fool down in Washington went and had his name changed to Owls Head. It's ridiculous. Why, make a man hang his politics, his religion, his hat on a name like that, and that would be no sooner riding in the wagon than walking with old man Jones."

TANGLE OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Mrs. Lilly Ludden, Twice a Common Law Wife, Wanted in New Jersey for Bigamy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—Gov. Voorhees to-day heard argument in the application for extradition from Connecticut of Mrs. Lilly Ludden for bigamy. She was married by common law process to Walter Winston in New York on Feb. 10, 1890. In 1895 the couple agreed to separate. She obtained an absolute divorce from Winston in Oklahoma in April, 1896, under the terms of which she was debarred from marriage for six months. On Oct. 17, 1896, she married James M. Ludden in New York city. Three months later she filed her first husband's suit for divorce in New York. He was not successful in his suit. Just after the filing of the suit the woman and Ludden moved to Hoboken and entered into a common law marriage. On the advice of counsel they were again married by a justice of the peace on Dec. 17, 1898.

Next month Winston began proceedings for the possession of his child. On May 1, 1900, the Chancellor directed that testimony be taken on this question. The child was given to the father. Mother and child were then out of New Jersey. Then Winston had the Grand Jury at Hudson County indict Mrs. Ludden for bigamy. She is under arrest in New Haven. The child, which was stolen from her, is supposed to be in Brooklyn.

Gov. Voorhees asked for more light from counsel, meanwhile reserving decision.

SUES LADY MAY HOPE.

Theatrical Manager Wants Her to Pay Him $50,000 for Breach of Contract.

A. Harry Chamberlein, theatrical manager, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Lady May Hope, formerly the actress May Yohe, to recover $50,000 damages for breach of contract. He had a contract by which she was to perform this season, but she threw it up on Sept. 8 and returned to Europe. He says that owing to her refusal to perform attractions for and figure, wide-spread reputation and histrionic ability she would have drawn well and netted him the $50,000 as his share of her earnings.

Can Have Her Gowns on Paying Duty.

Mrs. Asher, whose trunks were recently sent to the public store by special customs employee W. H. The said, can now have them upon payment of the regular duties upon their contents. The customs officers say that the trunks were never seized, but were merely detained.

PUBLIC'S WRATH GROWS.

THE FORCES BEHIND BISHOP POTTER MORE POWERFUL DAILY.

All Indications That Evil Days Are in Store for the Police Because of the Insults to Dr. Paddock and the Unchecked Vice in the Red Light District of the East Side.

Although Bishop Potter has made no announcement as to the date on which he will present to the Mayor the memorial which he and other clergymen in the diocese are preparing, it is generally believed that he will heed the advice of those who have engaged in mission work on the East Side for many years and postpone any very vigorous action until after election. This does not necessarily mean that the memorial will be delayed for any such length of time. It is the opinion of all the clergymen that a formal complaint concerning the insults to Dr. Paddock of the Pro-cathedral by Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross should be made at once. While the exact text of the memorial has not been decided upon its general character is known. Not only will complaint be made of the affronts to the clergy, but a concise statement of the conditions in the Red Light district will accompany it, and the Mayor will be asked to see that something is done at once. It has been practically decided to make a crusade of the matter, and once the memorial has been presented the Bishop and those allied with him can sit down and wait for the Mayor to make his response. The Mayor will probably not do this until after election. James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement and many of the clergymen who are interested in the matter believe that this will be a good thing, as it will rob the crusade of the political phase that the police and some politicians have been trying to give it. The Bishop is known to be particularly sensitive on this point. As he has said repeatedly, his one idea in taking up the matter of vice is to try and clean up what he regards as the most vicious quarter in the city. He doesn't care how he accomplishes this result as long as he accomplishes it. If the present authorities will not clean up for him, he believes in getting others to do it. But so far as influencing men at the polls on election day, he is opposed to any movement that will tend to give the impression to the public that any such motive has inspired him to the present action. And every man who is interested with him in the matter feels as he does about it. It is generally recognized that the exposures of recent weeks cannot fail to influence some people in their choice of candidates, but the object of the crusade is not to bring this condition about.

Bishop Potter was still out of town yesterday, but it was said at his house that he would return to-day. Where he has been is not generally known, but as Dr. Paddock's recent absences from the city have been coincident with those of the Bishop it has been suggested that the two are working together on the memorial. It becomes more and more evident every day that a crusade that will make all past movements of the kind look trifling is soon to be inaugurated, and that behind it will be more influence than has ever been behind an anti-vice crusade before. The offers of help that have come in from every side have surprised the reformers, and every one of them has said that the movement is one in which all the members of churches of all denominations and mission workers by the score will come forward with offers to assist. They have indicated that moral support which Bishop Potter would rather have than anything else, and are ready with doubtful assistance in the form of evidence and workers which will prove immensely valuable when the crusade begins in earnest. Every revelation has brought new supporters. Great indignation was expressed yesterday when it became known that a priest of Catholic church on Stanton street, with a congregation of 300 families, had been compelled to move away because its members could not attend worship without being annoyed by women of the street and their male protectors, and immediately there came offer after offer of assistance to those identified with the work of reforming the district. One of the ministers was the Rev. Charles H. Hall, of the Camp Memorial Congregational church on Lafayette street. Mr. Hall has been a mission worker in other cities and two months ago he went into the Red Light district. He had heard something about it, but he said yesterday that he had just fainted upon coming face of face with the extent of the evil that is flaunted in the city.

"I have been here only two months," he said yesterday, "and I have found the moral tone worse by far than I had any idea it could be anywhere. I have been assaulted in the street repeatedly, not only by women of the street, but by men who seemed to think the presence of the women gave them the right to insult me. The men in my church are really becoming anxious about their families, for the enterprising agents of these dens are trying to get young girls into them. I have made it my business to free the quarter from its bondage, and I can be counted on to do all in my power to assist any movement tending to bring about that result.

"Directly across the street from Mr. Heyboer's church is a disorderly house, while in the rear is a gymnasium, the entrance to which is on the Bowery. There is no attempt at concealment in either place.

"It was announced yesterday that at the next meeting of the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association, to be held on Nov. 8, the Committee on Grievances will present a report favoring the alliance of the association with any movement initiated to improve the moral conditions of the lower part of the city. The report will also state that the committee favors having the association jump in and work with Bishop Potter and the forces that have allied themselves with him. The members of the committee were Prof. T. M. Burdick, of Columbia University, Prof. Arthur Hodges, Wilmot F. Clare, Henry Baker and Charles E. Schuyler.

"The territory which we cover ordinarily," said Charles Buek, Treasurer of the association, "is in the uptown district, but it is proposed to aid any general movement that is made. We will aid it with all properties at our command, money included, and give it moral support, which is all that is wanted. We stand ready to do whatever the inaugurators of an anti-vice movement want us to, and although we do not propose to commit ourselves to any settled policy at present, we will take a position that there will be no mistaking it when Bishop Potter announces his programme."

The association is an organization which has done very successful work in the upper part of the city. It has gone after law violators without gloves and has made more than one disorderly house, or house of ill fame, the keeper of two dwellings at little over 100 Bleecker street, find the occupants to close their places. Failed the occupants were sued and proceedings were begun in court. Yesterday these proceedings were dropped, the proprietors of the places in question having promised not to violate the law any more.

One of the most startling revelations made in regard to the Red Light district was that made several days ago by James B. Reynolds, when he told the story of Rachel Mutchnick, who was forced by a procurer to go into a house of ill fame. This case, said to be one of many, illustrated the free hand with which these procurers, that have been allowed to work. A strenuous effort is to be made to suppress them. They are encountered everywhere in the district. They even go so far as to address men themselves and to pass around cards advertising the houses in which they are interested. They hang around employment agencies and get acquainted with employees, new in the country, promising them lucrative situations. They lure a woman to a house, where her clothes are taken away from her, and she is forced to lead a life of debauchery.

Missionaries, clergymen, business men and others who are interested in improving the part of the city in which they work clean, have tried in vain to stop the traffic of these creatures. The complaints of all the Christian workers have been ignored. When a business man complains pressure is brought to bear on him that steadily closes his mouth. The Building Department comes around to call his attention to some slight violation of the building laws in the structure of his place of business, or the Bureau of Encumbrances notices that he is occupying a little more of the sidewalk or stoop line than he is entitled to.

The gains already made for those who care not for the wrath of the evil doers that is soon to begin. They have not denied that all of the evils that are charged really exist, but have made no attempt to check them. The best sign of worry that has come was the threat of a Tammany Hall leader, yesterday, by Chief Devery Chief Devery was not transferred, neither was any of the other captains in whose districts vice goes on without interference, but it would not be surprising if a shake-up came soon, and Herlihy, Diamond, Sheehan and others, who are said to be alienated from the "fair" ones in their own county. A few insignificant transfers are frequently the forerunner of great doings in the Police Department.

TAMMANY ACCUSED.

Of Breeding Crime and Disease for Gain and Increasing the Tenement Death Rate.

In an article entitled "The Cost of Tammany in Flesh and Blood," in *Harper's Weekly*, published to-day, Franklin Matthews asserts that Tammany is not only answerable for the increase of crime in this city, but that it exists upon the fruits of that crime. Some of his most serious specific charges concern the increase of the death rate in the tenement districts and the increase of pauper burials, of crimes against children and of juvenile crime.

On the subject of increased death rate Mr. Matthews says that, although the death rate of the whole city has been going steadily down, though more slowly since the return of Tammany rule, this decrease has been due to good pavements and street cleaning for the entire city. But in the Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards, the home of the great tenement house population, the rate shows an increase of from 1.35 per cent. in the seventeenth ward to 2.35 per cent. in the Tenth. When the census returns for 1900 are in, Mr. Matthews adds, and the deaths of infants in these wards can be studied, "perhaps some strong light may be thrown on the extortion of the Ice Trust of Tammany Hall."

In regard to pauper burials, the figures for the last three years, as furnished by the keeper of the City Morgue, are 1,043 for 1897, the last year of the Strong Administration, 2,009 for 1899, 1900 for 1899. In other words the Potter's Field interments have practically doubled since Tammany came into power again, and this in times of great business prosperity. It is for Tammany, Mr. Matthews thinks, to explain these figures.

After citing a number of examples of open vice as carried on on the East Side, the writer points out its influence on the children of that section. The average Tammany man, he continues, does not want his children exposed to these influences, and they continue to exist solely because some one is making money out of it.

What Mr. Matthews describes as undoubtedly the most terrible consequence of this state of things is the enormous increase in crime against children, of an inhuman and depraved character. The cost does not stop here. Within the last two years there has been a great increase in abhorrent diseases among children, especially those relating to the skin, and in a certain class of abandonment cases fully a 20 per cent. increase.

Touching the question of the increase of juvenile crime Mr. Matthews says:

"During Mayor Strong's Administration it was rare to find more than four or five youths under 21 in the Tombs at one time awaiting trial for burglary or grand larceny. Recently, I was allowed to take the entry for one week haphazard. It was the record for the week of Sept. 5-11, 1899. In that week there were in the Tombs thirty-six boys awaiting trial. Twenty-two were charged with burglary, seven with grand larceny, and only five with misdemeanors. Examination showed that the week was not exceptional. This rate of increase in juvenile thievery since the Tammany Hall regime was resumed is simply appalling."

In conclusion Mr. Matthews denounces President York of the Police Board, who, though technically honest, as he believes him to be, goes blindfolded, he asserts, to existing conditions. Mr. Matthews also challenges Tammany to attack the accuracy of his statements.

WASHINGTON HER ANCESTOR.

But Mrs. Fairchild in Her Old Age Is Likely to Go to the Almshouse.

Mrs. A. E. Fairchild, who says she is a descendant of Lawrence, brother of George Washington, is at present in the Wetmore Home at 49 Washington street and in extreme poverty. She is 73 years old and has not a relative living, and unless something unforeseen happens is likely to become an inmate of the almshouse. Mrs. Fairchild went to Supt. Blair of the Out Door Poor Department three months ago for aid. She said that she was in absolute poverty, that she had not a relative living and that it was only dire extremity that forced her to apply to him. Mr. Blair procured a temporary asylum for her at the Wetmore Home, but that institution, which is for aiding young girls, cannot shelter her much longer.

Fairchild is a handsome old lady with silvery hair. She said yesterday that many relics of Washington had been in possession of the family. "When I became poor," she added, "I parted with them for a trifle. I had a room full of furniture of Colonial days, and stinted myself of food rather than part with any of it. Even I had a silver tankard, I kept it certain days and offered me a small sum for them. In bitterness of spirit I let it all go for $10."

Mrs. Fairchild said that her father was N. H. Washington, whose cousin, Peter J. Washington, was Assistant Secretary of State. Her father had an office some time under the director of the Port of New York. She was born in King George county, Virginia, and as a child lived in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. She said that her husband was in the commission business with headquarters in Boston and that he died a number of years ago. She added that she had lived some time with an aunt in New Jersey, but would not say at what time or give her aunt's name.

COFFIN AND ERB GO FREE.

Allowed to Appear Before the Grand Jury on the Complaint of Forgery.

The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday the complaints of forgery in the third degree against William E. Coffin, formerly of Coffin & Stanton, and lawyer Newman Erb, on which they were held in the police court last spring. They were accused of uttering a forged voucher by Henry K. McHarg, a director and Vice-President of the Manhattan Banking Company, and by Thomas Carmichael, who with Mr. McHarg was a member of the Reorganization Committee of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company. The defendants were allowed to appear before the Grand Jury.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 6.05 | Sun sets ..... 5.25 | Moon rises 7.44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..... 9.23 | Gov. Isl. ..... 9.55 | Hell Gate 11.48

Arrived—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Ss Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Richter, Bremen, Oct. 2.
Ss Westernland, Ehoff, Antwerp, Sept. 29.
Ss Helenea, Noal, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Ss State of Nebraska, Sillrath, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
Ss King Frode, Gunderson, Port Antonio, Oct. 4.
Ss Wilhelm II, Muller, Curacao, Oct. 1.
Ss New York, Staples, San Domingo, Oct. 4.
Ss Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville, Oct. 7.
Ss Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk, Oct. 9.
Ss Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk, Oct. 9.
Ss Horatio Hall, Bragg, Portland, Oct. 3.
Ss City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, Oct. 8.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Oceanic, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss St. Louis, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Menominee, from New York, at London.
Ss Spaarndam, from New York at Rotterdam.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Majestic, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Werra, from Gibraltar for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Sail To-day.		
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	6.30 A M	10.00 A M
La Touraine, Havre	6.30 A M	10.00 A M
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	.....	10.00 A M
Prussia, Bermuda	8.00 A M	10.00 A M
Saratoga, Nassau	1.00 P M	3.00 P M
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3.00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3.00 P M
Sail To-morrow.		
Kong Frode, Inagua	1.00 P M	3.00 P M
Matanzas, Tampico	1.00 P M	3.00 P M
Prins of Charleston	.....	3.00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3.00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3.00 P M
Sail Saturday, Oct. 13.		
Etruria, Liverpool	4.30 A M	9.00 A M
Trave, Bremen	6.30 A M	10.00 A M
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8.30 A M	10.00 A M
City of Rome, Glasgow	10.00 A M	12.00 M
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8.30 A M
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9.00 A M
Berlan, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Havana, Havana	11.00 A M	1.00 P M
Alene, Jamaica	10.00 A M	12.00 M
Horsa, Charleston	10.00 A M	12.00 M
Silvia, Newfoundland	12.00 M	2.00 P M
San Juan, Porto Rico	10.00 A M	12.00 M
Cash, Charleston	.....	3.00 P M
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3.00 P M
Comodo, Galveston	.....	3.00 P M
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3.00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Galileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Laura	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Pharnan	St. Lucia	Oct. 1
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Servia	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 5
Due To-morrow.		
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 30
Cap Frio	Hamburg	Sept. 30
Georgian	London	Sept. 28
Queen Margaret	St. Lucia	Oct. 5
Pierre Blanchard	Havre	Oct. 3
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Westphalia	Hamburg	Oct. 2
Chalmette	New Orleans	Oct. 7
Due Saturday, Oct. 13.		
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 30
Cornwall	London	Sept. 28
Lucania	Liverpool	Oct. 6
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 6
La Lorraine	Havre	Oct. 6
Victoria	St. Michaels	Oct. 3
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 8
Belgenoch	Galveston	Oct. 8
Matanzas	Havana	Oct. 8
Due Sunday, Oct. 14.		
Arkansas	Copenhagen	Sept. 24
Minerva	Gibraltar	Sept. 29
St. Enoch	Antwerp	Oct. 1
St. Philans	Antwerp	Oct. 1
El Sud	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Due Monday, Oct. 15.		
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 6
Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 4
Marquette	London	Oct. 5
Manhattan	Dundee	Oct. 1
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 4

HUSBAND FOUND LETTERS.

GOOD-BY, SAYS HE, AND SUES—HE'S A COUNTY OFFICEHOLDER.

Eugene K. McEnroe Names Three Corespondents, and One of Them Threatens Suit for Damages—Notes From "Ollie" to "Sweetheart" Taken From Mrs. McEnroe's Trunk.

Eugene Kinnaird McEnroe, secretary and confidential clerk to Deputy County Clerk Sohmer, resisted before Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday a motion for alimony and counsel fee made by his wife, Mae E. McEnroe, in a suit he has brought for an absolute divorce. Mr. McEnroe's father has been Deputy Tax Commissioner for several years. A sister of the Deputy Tax Commissioner married the late George Croker, who was a clerk in the City Court, and brother of Richard Croker.

The McEnroes were married on Nov. 18, 1897. Counsel for McEnroe stated that the wife had previously been married to Charles Hathaway, Jr., an advertising agent with an office in the Eastable Building, Syracuse, but that the marriage had been annulled because she was under age. She is a brunette and about 23 years old. McEnroe had also been married before, but his wife obtained a divorce from him in Connecticut. The McEnroes have resided at 213 West 133d street. It was here as the wife alleges, that McEnroe abandoned her on Feb. 22 last, which he admits. She says he contributed to her support until April, when his remittances ceased. She brought proceedings against him before Magistrate Flammer on July 1 to compel him to support her, but discontinued them on his promise to pay her $10 a week. She says that he made only two payments, but he declares that he has been sending her the $10 a week and has her receipts. Meanwhile, on July 3 he began the suit for divorce.

McEnroe charges his wife with intimacy with Oliver H. Keep, Jr., a shirt manufacturer, between Aug. 1, 1899, and Oct. 1, 1900, at different places unnamed, in this city, with Charles Hathaway, Jr., her former husband, in November and December last in this city, and with John Wall, a builder of Harlem, last May at her home.

The answer of Mrs. McEnroe denies specifically each charge. She says that she knows the men named and that they are persons of social standing who will appear and deny the accusations. The three corespondents have made a demand on Hawke & Flannery, counsel for McEnroe, for copies of the complaint so that they may appear. They also prepared statements for the motion in which they deny the accusations. Hathaway has announced that he will sue McEnroe for $100,000 for making the accusation.

McEnroe says that on Washington's Birthday last, while his witness out looking for the parade, he had occasion to seek something in her trunk and found things he was not in quest of. His eye first lit on a leather wallet with the monogram on a gold plate, "O. H. K." Inside the wallet he discovered a piece of white paper with this legend:

"To my own sweet baby mistress. OLLIE."

Below was a bundle of letters tied with a pink ribbon, and scented. McEnroe swears they were from Keep. It was after finding them that he cleared out. Some of them follow:

SEPT. 6TH, 1899, 131 W. 81ST.

DEAR MAE: I hope that you received my last letter. For your sake I would not care to have it fall into other hands. Don't be hurt, dear, but I will not disappoint me Tuesday. At 10 o'clock, same place and please be on time, dear. I trust this will find you in good spirits. With all my love I am, as ever, your OLLIE.

Sept. 7th.

DEAR SWEETHEART: The pleasure of seeing you yesterday is more than I can express, and I assure you I enjoyed every moment spent with you. I look for Friday and please do not disappoint. I have to go to Long Branch Friday down and getting me on that day. Friday is my payroll day, but I am going to arrange it so you must be there, rain or shine. The time cannot come too soon to suit me. I don't see my sweetheart so badly that you feel that I care less. Indeed it only makes me long for another. May I have it, sweetheart? With all my love till Friday, I am your OLLIE.

Same place Friday, 1 o'clock sharp, 33 "L."

MY DEAR MAE: Just a line or two as I am not myself today. I fear that our little outing yesterday was just a little too much for me. I hope you have no bad effects from it. I shall look forward to my sweetheart next Tuesday with more pleasure than I can express. I only hope that you could be with me here to-day. I assure you that it would be a great consolation to my very bad feelings. With lots of love till Tuesday, I am your OLLIE.

Sept. 11, 1899.

DEAR MAE: I have just received your letter, and I am surprised to think that I should ever have had a thought that doubted you. Not a bit of it, sweetheart, and I don't want you to think so. I assure you that I have enough confidence in you to believe what you tell me is true. I will swear that you would be with me here to-day. I assure you that it would be a great consolation to my very bad feelings. With lots of love till Tuesday, I am your OLLIE.

Sept. 11, 1899.

DEAR MAE: I have just received your letter, and I am surprised to think that I should ever have had a thought that doubted you. Not a bit of it, sweetheart, and I don't want you to think so. I assure you that I have enough confidence in you to believe what you tell me is true. I will swear that you would be with me here to-day. I assure you that it would be a great consolation to my very bad feelings. With lots of love till Tuesday, I am your OLLIE.

To-morrow at OLLIE.

Mrs. McEnroe says her husband's means are such that he should pay a counsel fee of $750 and alimony of $25 a week. Besides his salary of $2,000 a year, she says, he gets fees which amount to about $1,500 a month. She says he never heard of these but would like to find them. She avers that he has about $6,000 in bank according to the assurances he gave her when she married him and has property at Sheldon, White Mountains, N. H., on which he has been talking of building a summer cottage.

Mr. McEnroe said yesterday that he would not have permitted his side of the case to get out until he found his wife was determined on publicity for her own side, and he then considered it his duty to define his position. Her purpose, he said, was evidently to injure him with the city administration by disclosing the case before election.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—SUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1900, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D.D., rector of the parish, and the Rev. Alexander Mann, Benjamin Leach Allen to Louie, daughter of Anna C. and the late Louis Voltz Sutherland.

GARDNER—PALMER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1900, at Bay Head, N. J., by the Rev. George M. Christian of New York city, William Gardner to Julia Palmer.

HOLLISTER—FULLER.—At the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Edward E. Butler of Madison, N. J., assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Cox of the Cathedral, Francis Sacket Hollister to Mary Reed, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, Esq.

O'NEILL—HENDRICKSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, 1900, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, side altar, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Peter Francis O'Neill of Yonkers to Lillian Hendrickson, granddaughter of Thomas R. McNeil of New York city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Stamford, Conn., on Mon